

252. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Utah, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 10 regarding School and Institutional Trust Lands Exchange Act; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

253. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Georgia, relative to Senate Resolution No. 736 calling for the convention of the states limited to proposing amendments to the United States Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

254. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Georgia, relative to Senate Resolution No. 371 calling for the convention of the states limited to proposing amendments to the United States Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

255. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Vermont, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 27 urging the Congress to call a convention for the sole purpose of proposing amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

256. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Utah, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1 recognizing February 10, 2014, as the 60th anniversary of the introduction of the legislation that added the words "Under God" to the United States Pledge of Allegiance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

257. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Idaho, relative to House Joint Memorial No. 8 urging the Chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Rules to consider House Resolution 231; to the Committee on Rules.

258. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 33 memorializing the Congress to review the Government Pension Offset and the Windfall Elimination Provision Social Security benefit reductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

259. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 122 memorializing the Congress to take such actions as are necessary to pass the Diabetic Testing Supply Access Act; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

260. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Idaho, relative to House Joint Memorial No. 10 urging the Department of State to support the following enclosed positions in negotiations with Canada regarding any modification or future implementation of the Columbia River Treaty; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Foreign Affairs.

261. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Idaho, relative to House Joint Memorial No. 6 urging the Department of Health and Human Services to suspend the imposition of the PPACA taxes on the healthcare industry; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

262. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 153 memorializing the Congress to take such actions as are necessary to pass the Helping Families in Mental Health Crisis Act of 2013; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, the Judiciary, Education and the Workforce, Ways and Means, and Science, Space, and Technology.

tives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:
H.R. 5093.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

US Const. Art. I, Sec. 8, Cl. 3 ("Congress shall have the power . . . To regulate Commerce with Foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes[.]").

By Mr. MILLER of Florida:
H.R. 5094.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 12, 13, 14, and 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CICILLINE:
H.R. 5095.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina:
H.R. 5096.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clauses 1 ("[to] provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States") and 10 ("[t]o define and punish. . . Offenses against the Law of Nations").

However, the Supreme Court has held that Congress's authority to legislate with respect to matters outside U.S. boundaries is based on national sovereignty in foreign affairs and, consequently, is not limited by the enumerated powers delegated to Congress. For example, in *United States v. Curtiss-Wright Export Corp.* (1936), the Supreme Court ruled that the "broad statement that the federal government can exercise no powers except those specifically enumerated in the Constitution, and such implied powers as are necessary and proper to carry into effect the enumerated powers, is categorically true only in respect of our internal affairs."

On March 30, 2011, in *United States v. Brehm*, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia upheld the constitutionality of the Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (MEJA), on which the current legislation is modeled, on this basis.

By Mr. BOUSTANY:
H.R. 5097.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. DAINES:
H.R. 5098.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, and Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. GRAYSON:
H.R. 5099.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina:
H.R. 5100.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution provides Congress with the authority to "make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper" to provide for the "general Welfare" of Americans. In the Department of Education Organization Act (P.L. 96-88), Congress declared that "the establishment of a Department of Education is in the public interest, will promote the general

welfare of the United States, will help ensure that education issues receive proper treatment at the Federal level, and will enable the Federal Government to coordinate its education activities more effectively." The Department of Education's mission is to "promote student achievement and preparation for global competitiveness by fostering educational excellence and ensuring equal access."

By Ms. HAHN:
H.R. 5101.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: of the United States Constitution, seen below, this bill falls within the Constitutional Authority of the United States Congress.

Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. LEWIS:
H.R. 5102.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. ROHRBACHER:
H.R. 5103.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
By Mr. ROSS:

H.R. 5104.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Welfare Clause (Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1); Commerce Clause (Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3)

By Mr. TERRY:
H.R. 5105.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. I, Sec. 8, Cl. 4, granting Congress the authority "To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, . . ."

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:
H.R. 5106.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 6

The Congress shall have Power...to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. DEUTCH:
H.J. Res. 119.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V of the Constitution: The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representa-